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second, the assignment for the week is outlined; and third, a list of related bibliographical references is given. The course aims to give the pupils a wide range in the field of journalism and to assist them to make direct application of this through the laboratory method. In the first semester such phases as the organization of the staff, the reporter, local news, leads, and bodies of the story are subjects of intensive study. In the second part, society and sporting stories, interviews and speeches, advertising, feature stories, and cartoons are taken up in the same manner. The third part concerns itself chiefly with editorials, headlines, the history of journalism, and other similar topics adapted for the instruction of staff members. The manual is concluded by a practical discussion by Mr. C. K. Reiff, on the administration of school publications.

The content of the manual is practical and logically organized. The text is well supplied with bibliographical references. It is worthy of consideration by all teachers and supervisors interested in the teaching of journalism in the high school.

W. D. BOWMAN

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*Source material for the study of geography.*—One of the difficulties ordinarily faced by the instructor of college or junior college classes in geography is the assembling of collateral material of sufficient scope and variety from the sources available. A recent publication<sup>1</sup> supplies this material in well-arranged form so far as the geography of North America is concerned.

The aim and scope of the book are indicated in the following paragraph from the Preface.

Many of the sections included are intended to serve as a basis for a geographic discussion, rather than as a geographic discussion. In other words, much of the material as it stands is not strictly geographic in character, having been written for a variety of purposes, and it therefore remains for the instructor to make it function geographically. The book does not, then, constitute a course in "Economic Geography of North America," but furnishes some of the material required by such a course [p. vi].

The material relating to Canada includes an article on "Regional Concepts of Canada" which considers the size, position, and boundaries in the light of environmental factors. Other selections deal specifically with the agricultural regions, climate, land and water areas, mineral resources, population, etc. A chapter is devoted to the resources and industries of the several provinces, and additional material comprises a description in greater detail of the geography of the different regions, their industries, and possibilities.

The section of the book treating of the United States presents material concerning the land and its use, conditions affecting its use, the original and present forest areas, water power, mineral production in the various states, manufacturing, etc. The geography of the country is treated in considerable

<sup>1</sup>CHARLES C. COLBY, *Source Book for the Economic Geography of North America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1921. Pp. 400. \$4.00.

detail by four subdivisions, namely, northeastern United States, southeastern United States, interior United States, and western United States. Notable features of the treatment of northeastern United States are the articles on "The Relation of Environment to the Textile and Paper Industries of Massachusetts," "Geographic Influences in the Development of New York State," and "The Relation of the Port of New York to the Foreign Commerce of the United States." The material relating to southeastern United States is concerned principally with soils and crops. Significant papers in the section on interior United States treat of the resources and physical environment of the Great Plains region. Concerning western United States, typical articles are "The Relation of Water Resources to Economic Activities in the West," "Water Resources of California," and "Forest Resources and the Lumber Industry in the Pacific States."

The ten principal geographic divisions of Mexico are defined and the climatic contrasts noted. In addition, seventeen different selections treat of various aspects of Mexican geography, such as "The Relation of Geographic Conditions to the Development of the Mexican Railroad System," "The Economic Significance of the Colorado Delta," "Geographic Conditions Affecting Land Tenure and Revolutions in Mexico," "The Mexican Cattle Ranges, and "The Petroleum Industry."

The selection and organization of the material presented makes the book valuable both for use in instruction and as a means of introducing the beginning student to a wide range of valuable literature in the field of economic geography to which he would not otherwise have ready access.

LUTHER LEECH

*Project method in general science.*—The general enthusiasm for the project method of class instruction has stimulated the publication of numbers of textbooks which aim to adapt the materials presented to this type of teaching. A new text<sup>1</sup> of this kind in the field of general science is offered for use in the first year of high school or in junior high school work. The specific aims of the book, as stated in the Preface, indicate the point of view which influenced the selection and organization of the material.

*First:* to encourage the spirit of inquiry, and to cultivate the attitude of independent judgment, of openmindedness, and of reliance upon facts.

*Second:* to put the pupils in possession of certain fundamental truths which give an explanation of many everyday activities.

*Third:* to lead pupils to a broad view of the forces that affect their surroundings, rather than a detailed study of some one section of their environment. The pupils of this early adolescent period are interested in big units and a broad outlook, rather than in minute details [p. iii].

The author considers the environment as a whole without dividing it into the various special sciences. The material has been selected from that part

<sup>1</sup>EDGAR A. BEDFORD, *General Science*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1921. Pp xxiii+387.